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Paul J. Farrell,	7590 03/20/2007 Fsq		EXAM	INER	
DILWORTH & BARRESE			LE, LANA N		
333 Earle Ovin Uniondale, NY	gton Boulevard		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
		09/775,529	PARK ET AL.	
Office Action Sum	mary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		Lana N. Le	2618	
The MAILING DATE of this	s communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the		S
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after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing dat If NO period for reply is specified above, the Failure to reply within the set or extended p	MTHE MAILING DA the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 e of this communication. e maximum statutory period we eriod for reply will, by statute, hree months after the mailing		N. imely filed in the mailing date of this commu ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
	2b)⊠ This condition for allowar	ecember 2006. action is non-final. ace except for formal matters, pr x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	,	rits is .
Disposition of Claims				
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Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (P' Paper No(s)/Mail Date		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	ate	

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/21/06 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

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Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Uchida (US 6,161,026).

Regarding claim 1, Uchida discloses a key input method for diversifying key functions in a mobile telecommunication terminal (fig. 1), comprising the steps of:

detecting (via detecting section 11) whether a user has inputted a key (user inputted switch key 10) corresponding to a menu (menu selection) (col 4, lines 48-62; col 4, lines 14-26);

detecting whether the user has consecutively inputted (double-clicked) the same key (10) before elapse of a predetermined time period (within 1 second) for consecutive input (twice pushing key) (col 4, lines 48-62; col 6, line 66 – col 7, line 12),

if so, performing a submenu of the menu according to a number of times of consecutive input of the same key (same switch key 10) (selected one item of the menu after double clicking is a submenu is displayed; col 6, line 66 – col 7, line 12; col 5, lines 28-31).

Regarding claim 2, Uchida discloses the key input method of claim 1, further comprising a step of performing an original function (message confirmation) of the input key when the user has not consecutively inputted the same key before elapse of the predetermined time period for consecutive input (col 4, lines 36-47).

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4. Claims 5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Seidensticker, Jr. et al (US 6,128,012).

Regarding claim 5, Seidensticker, Jr. et al disclose a key input method for diversifying key functions in a mobile telecommunication terminal, comprising:

detecting whether a user has set a scroll function when displaying a menu screen (user has selected to set and customize the fast scroll rate function: col 12, lines 49-63);

if so, detecting whether an input state of a key set for a scroll function is maintained for a predetermined period of time (based on timer A, B until button released); and controlling directional movement of a cursor in the displayed menu screen (move selected position in list depending only on maintenance of the key input state for the predetermined period of time and only after the predetermined time has elapsed (predefined time required to initiate fast scrolling rate (col 12, line 63 – col 13, line 41; fig. 8).

Regarding claim 11, Seidensticker, Jr. et al disclose the key input method of claim 5, wherein the key set for the scroll function is one of a plurality of functional keys (down function key 40) in the mobile telecommunication terminal (figs. 1, 8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uchida in view of Cushman (US 6,125,287).

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Regarding claim 3, Uchida discloses the key input method of claim 1, wherein Uchida does not disclose the key is one of a plurality of alphanumeric keys in the mobile telecommunication terminal. Cushman discloses the key is one of a plurality of alphanumeric keys in the mobile telecommunication terminal (col 4, lines 18-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the function key with an alphanumeric key in order to give more convenience to the user in pressing an alphanumeric key on the keypad section instead of a function key elsewhere on the mobile terminal.

7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seidensticker, Jr. et al (US 6,362,814)

Regarding claim 10, Seidensticker, Jr. et al disclose the key input method of claim 5, wherein Seidensticker Jr. et al do not disclose the key set for the scroll function is one of a plurality of alphanumeric keys in the mobile telecommunication terminal. However, it is notoriously old in the art to have alphanumeric keys set for the scroll function instead of special function keys in order to provide alphanumeric keys also to enter and edit names and addresses' entries as well as provide special function in the same keypad to reduce the mobile terminal's components and space.

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Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 5 filed 4/25/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claim 5, applicant states Seidensticker et al do not disclose directional movement of the cursor. However, Seidensticker et al disclose the cursor is moved in the down direction when the down key is held for a predetermined time, or the cursor is moved in the up direction when the up key is held for a predetermined time (col 12, line 64 – col 13, line 15). Therefore, there is directional movement of the cursor taught by Seidensticker et al.

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4 and 10 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

10. Claims 6-9 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding claim 6, Seidensticker Jr. et al disclose the key input method of claim 5, wherein Cushman discloses the controlling step comprises the following sub-steps if the menu screen comprises a scroll screen of upward and downward directions (col 6, lines 15-16); wherein cited prior art fails to further disclose:

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moving and displaying the cursor of the menu item to a downward menu item when the key input state is not maintained for the predetermined period of time; and moving and displaying the cursor of the menu item to an upward menu item when the key input state is maintained for the predetermined period of time.

Regarding claim 7, Seidensticker Jr. et al disclose the key input method of claim 5, wherein cited prior art fails to further disclose the method further comprising the sub-steps of:

moving and displaying the cursor of the menu item to an upward menu item when the key input state is not maintained for the predetermined period of time; moving and displaying the cursor of the menu item to a downward menu item when the key input state is maintained for the predetermined period of time.

Regarding claim 8, Seidensticker Jr. et al disclose the key input method of claim 5, wherein the cited prior art fails to further disclose the controlling step comprises the following sub-steps if the menu screen comprises a scroll screen of left and right directions:

moving and displaying the cursor of the menu item to a right menu item when the key input state is not maintained for the predetermined period of time; and

moving and displaying the cursor of the menu item to a left menu item when the key input state is maintained for the predetermined period of time.

Regarding claim 9, Seidensticker Jr. et al disclose the key input method of claim 5, wherein the cited prior art fails to further disclose the method further comprising the sub-steps of:

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moving and displaying the cursor of the menu item to a left menu item when the key input state is not maintained for the predetermined period of time; moving and displaying the cursor of the menu item to a right menu item when the key input state is maintained for the predetermined period of time.

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Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lana N Le whose telephone number is (703) 308-5836. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F Urban can be reached on (703) 305-4385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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